The Bombay Gazette,

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No. 5,184, New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash ... As. 4

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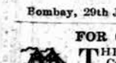
FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, James Mackay, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at the ir Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR COLOMBO DIRECT.



THE First Class French Ship COLBERT, Captain Bommelaer, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board or to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1862.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE fine Screw Steamer ROBERT LOWE, 877 Tons register, Wm. Coxgalton, Commander, will be despatched from this Port to London via Kurrachee about the 10th February. She will take a limited number of Cabin Passengers: early application is necessary to the Captain on board from 9 to 11 A. M., or the Agents Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE Teak Built Barque JAPAN, 345 Tons, Robert Henderson, Commander, will sail for the above Port on or about the 10th February next.

For Freight and Passage apply to Hajee Mahomed Sedick, at Mujud Bunder, or near the Bombay Green, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee on the 6th F bruary next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, Apply &c as above.

29th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Pedrommbe, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 30th January 1862.

BOMBAY TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock, positively. Apply to Jeverchund Atmaram Kaka Paracwala, at Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new fast sailing Screw-Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 30th instant, to Surat.

For first class passage, apply to Messrs. Manockjee Limjee & Co., 1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first class passengers.

Bombay, 30th January 1862.

"MACDUFF."

ALL Claims on the above Ship must be on board not later than Thursday morning.

A. BLACKLOCK,
Commander.

Bombay, 28th January 1862.

FOR SALE.

THE Ship CLEADON, 863 Tons Register, built at Sunderland in 1856, Classed A. 1. 10 years, remaled in July 1861, and ready for immediate employment. For further particulars, apply to Captain Fenyie on board, or at the Office of Messrs. Dossabhoy Rutonjee & Co. Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Harriet & Jesse*, Captain Deshon, from China, are requested to send off boats for the same as it comes to hand; failing which the goods will be landed by Captain Deshon at their expence and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Harriet & Jesse*.

Bombay, 29th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Cleadon*, G. R. Fenyie, master, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
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23rd January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Remittance*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

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Agents.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Colonist*, Thos. M. Gibson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective packages without delay, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and Captain Gibson will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it has once left the ship's deck.

MERWANJI NUSSERWANJI BHOWNUGGREE.
Agent for Captain Thos. M. Gibson & owners of the Ship *Colonist*.

Bombay, 28th January 1862.

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BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.

THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1862*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for *bona fide* information likely to be desired such is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during the last year, and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessors, it is now very nearly, if not quite, beyond perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial Hints, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December* 28.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up in advance the sum due on account of Dec., and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due to us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upward of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and East Sireet, Poona, beg to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by Mrs. Sophia Tapp in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. Grant and son pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. Henry Grant and the Poona business by Mr. P. Grant to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

THE MEETING of the "VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS" Committee will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M. instead of at 4½ P. M. The business is most important, and the Secretaries particularly solicit the attendance of Members interested in the Museum.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries.

Town Hall, Bombay, 28th Jan. 1862.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

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IS HEREBY GIVEN that Gunputrow Sadasewjee of Bombay Hindoo hath contracted with Wittuldass Munculjee also of Bombay Hindoo to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Land with a messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Pallow or Girgaum Road without the Fort and bounded on the East by the compound wall of Nana Rughojee, on the West by the Pallow or Girgaum Road, on the North by the house of Ranajee Hurrychunderjee and on the South by the house of Sadasew Gunputjee and which said ground containe one hundred and forty-four feet in length and nineteen feet and nine inches in breadth and is assessed by the Collector of Pensions and Tax under No. 95 and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 446. Any and all persons having any claim by way of mortgage inheritance or otherwise on the said premises are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

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Bombay Green, 29th Jan. 1862.

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Bombay, 1st January 1862.

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Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

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Bombay, 30th January 1862.

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Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress. By J. Offor ...	...	5 0
Do. do. With notes and Illust.	...	1 0
Influence of the Evil Genius ...	...	3 8
Grieg's Military History	...	2 4
Elements of Physical Science. By Frazer ...		3 0
Roderick Random. By Smollett... ...		2 8
Hand Book for Northern Europe, in 2 parts ...		7 8
Under Green Leaves. By Mackay ...		2 8
Comfort in Affliction. By Dr. Buchanan ...		1 12
Two Lectures on Mesmerism. By J. Esdaile, M. D.		0 12
The Lances of Lynwood		3 4
Fireside Amusements		3 12
Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c. 1860 ...		6 12
Simons on Drawing Instruments and Field Works		2 12
The Microscope, By Dr. Carpenter ...		7 12
Memoirs of the Empress Catherine II. ...		4 12
Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth ...		1 12
Narratives of Peril, &c., 2 vols.		4 0
Coleridge's Aides to Reflection		3 12
The Merchant's and Banker's Commercial Pocket Guide		1 0
Correspondence of Gray and Mason ...		9 8
Geber's General Anatomy, 2 vols. ...		15 0
Humphrey's Manual of British India ...		1 12
The Wonders of the Heavens, By F. S. Williams		4
The Science of Arithmetic By Cornwell and Fitch		3 8
The Cottage History of England... ...		1 12
The Spirit of the Holly		1 12
Cat and Dog, a story, coloured illust. ...		3 0
Political and Social Economy L'Histoire de Gil Blas		3 0
Manuel Pereira, By F. G. Adams ...		2 4
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business ...		1 12
Records of Aberbrook		3 8
Dr. Lardner's Animal Physiology for Schools...		2 4
De Cressy		3 0
The Parable of the Sower, By Brown ...		2 4
The Medical Vocabulary, By Dr. Fowler ...		5 4
Russia and Turkey		1 12
Adventures of Julio Arnouf		2 0
Daily Meditations, By Bowen		2 4
Israel in Egypt		3 12
Regnault's Crystallography		2 0
A Laranteee Journey through Eastern Russia...		6 12
Russel's Modern Europe epitomised		3 12
London in 1854; a New Guide for Strangers of all Nations, with a map of London		1 12
Law of Banking. By Gilbart		3 12
The Christian Graces, By Rev. W. Trail, A. M...		3 4
England and Russia, By Dr. Hamel		10 0
Glasscock's Naval Officers' Manual		8 0
Lankester's Lectures on Histology		6 0
Wellington's Career, By E. B. Hamley ...		1 8
Essays in Philosophy, By Fraser		4 12
A Month in the Forests of France, By the Hon. G. P. Berkley. With coloured illust.... ...		5 8
Travels of an Arab Merchant, By Bayle St. John		5 0
Life in Tuscany, By Crawford, with coloured illustration		6 12
Curiosities of Literature, By Disraeli, 3 vols. ...		9 0
Hamilton's Cæsar's Commentaries,—Latin ...		4 12
——— English		4 12
Osborn's Quelah		6 12
Letter from Spain, By Kenyon		1 12
Ivar; or the Skjuts Boy, By Emilie Carlen ...		1 12
Vicissitudes of Italy		3 12
Lowell Pastures, 2 vols.		7 8
Valentine Duval		5 12
Unprotected Females in Sicily, Calabria, and on the top of Mount Etna, with coloured illustrations		4 12
Ninevah, By R. G. Pote, Esq.		2 4
A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece ...		7 8
The British Controversialist and Literary Magazine, 1859...		2 4
The Satires of Juvenalis		2 8
Recreative Science, 2 vols....		7 8
Lett's Sermon Register		7 8
Popular Rhymes of Scotland, By Robt. Chambers		2 8
Whittaker's improved edn. of Pianock's Gold smith's History of England		4 3
Fables de la Fontaine		3 0
Capenter's Manual of Physiology		7 12
Sermons, on the State of the Dead; Past, Present, and Future, By Revd. G. P. Badger, Chaplain, Bombay		3 0
The Confessions of a Catholic Priest		5 0
Hope Deferred, Not Lost; a narrative of Missionary Effo t in South Amer ca, in connexion with the Patagonian Missionary Society, Edited by the Rev. G. P. Despard, B. A. Honorary Secretary		3 12
Sabbath Evening Readings, or the New Testament, Colossians and Thessalonians, by the Rev. J. Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E.		3 0
Life Thoughts. By H. W. Beecher, cheap edn. complete		2 4
Do. do. second series, being notes from Plymouth Pulpit, by Augustus Moore...		1 12
Basket of Fragments: Notes from Sermons preached by the late Rev. T. J. Creation, Northamptonshire, by the author of "Scripture Stories," &c....		4 0
Nova Critical, Illustrative, and Practical on the Book of Job with a new translation and an introduct ry dissertation by the Rev. A. Barnes		3 8
Five Sermons on the five Points. Preached during Lent 1856, by W. Parks, B. A.		1 8
A Short View of the whole Scripture History, &c. &c., By I. Watts, D. D.		2 12
Scripture Proverbs for the Young, by Ingram Cobbin, A. M., author of the "Child's Commentator," &c.		1 0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

To Her Majesty's Jutices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the meeting of the Worshipful Bench which was to have taken place this day is postponed until Friday next the 31st day of January instant at 3 o'clock P. M.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES.
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th Jan. 1862.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.

TO RAILWAY AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—Just landed and for sale, a small Invoice of Deal Planks, and Boards of varying thickness: also a lot of Railway Sleepers, Burnatized to guard against Decay or White ants.

For samples and particulars apply to.

JAMES REYNELL,
Bombay Ice House.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANTS are required in the Miscellaneous Department of our Business.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day opened a Branch of our Firm in Bombay, under the style of Ashburner, Bell & Co.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forb

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 30th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	Rs. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 13/16 to 2s. 2d
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 2d
Calcutta	sight	100½
Madras	30 do. do.	99¾
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 per cent.	68 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	23 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
General Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100 do.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	8 do.	30½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Dis.
Global, Imperial, Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ash. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay Steam and Coal and India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nom. ash. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Bombay Press Company	11,000	1,500 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Fresh Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	90 p. sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company	.....	7½ Ann. Prem. nom.	
Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 875 Dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Comet Spinning and Weaving Company	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	88½
" Loan 1835-36	88½
" Loan 1842-43	88½
" Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	99½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal.
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204
Bar Silver	" 105
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 10 offd.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 25th 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON:	
Broach, Surat, and Jumbooser, (new)	at Rs. 163 to 165
Dholleru, Bhownuggur, (new)	" 163 to 165
Oomrawutee (new)	" 160 to 162
Sanaee, (new)	" 150 to 152
Khandeish, (new)	" 142 to 144
Mangalore, (new)	" 148 to 150
Yarawul, (new)	" 148 to 150
Compta, (new)	" 164 to 165
Sawrjeeul Dharwar	" 218 to 220
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs. 5-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-10 to 6-12 "
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25 "
	" 33 to 34

COCHIN MARKET.

(*From the Cochin Courier, Jan.* 18.)

In the present state of the Oil Market it is almost impossible to give a correct quotation, as no transactions have taken place. Rs. 92 to 93 is the nominal rate but there is hardly any coming forward and dealers do not seem willing to contract. The great scarcity has been caused no doubt by the recent large export of Copperah, to Calcutta, and there has not been time for the January Crop of nuts, to be got ready to supply the demand.

COIR YARN.—Has been very scarce for sometime past but is now beginning to come in a little more freely, prices vary according to quality. The average is however inferior.

In other produce we have no change to notice.

FREIGHTS.—The *Westminster* has been chartered to load for London, and the *Lowick* now discharging at Calicut, may also be laid upon the berth. We may give the quotation as £4 for Oil, and £3 10 to £3-15 for measurement.

Our advices from Tinnevelly are up to 11th Instant. No activity had been shewn in the Cotton Market, and prices remained nominal to Rs. 108, at which rate there did not appear to be any buyers.

The *Castle Eden*, had sailed with 3549½ Bales, and there were loading the *El Dorado*, and *Arial Irianon*.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	2	8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	... "	2	10	0 "
16 days' sight	... "	3	0	0 "
Madras, sight	... "	2	10	0 "
3 days' sight	... "	2	10	0 "
16 days' sight	... "	3	0	0 "
Colombo, sight	} Nominal.			
3 days' sight				
16 days' sight				

BULLION.

LONDON, *January 3rd*, 1862.

During the last week the Markets have been a little more active, though prices continue almost unchanged.

The Imports, which have been large, comprise £449,000 per *Shannon*, from the West Indies, of which £374,000 is Silver, and £75,000 Gold; £38,000 per "Africa," from New York; £53,000 per *Oneida*, from the Brazils; and some considerable amounts of Gold from the Continent.

The Exports comprise £8,000 per *Atrato*, to the West Indies; £50,000 per *Canada*, to Halifax, on Government account; and £121,810 by the *Pera*, to Calcutta and China.

The amount of Gold sold to the Bank of England during the week, is £127,000, of which the chief part is Russian.

There is no demand for any description of Gold for the Continent.

The Silver Market has been rather more active, and Silver has been sold during the week at 5/1½, but owing to the large arrival from the West Indies, a decline in price may again be looked for.

There have been few transactions in Mexican Dollars, and the demand is very limited; a lower price is expected for those by the *Shannon*.

Indian Government Securities improved. We quote—

4 per Cents.	
5 "	98½—¾
5½ "	104½—¾

Exchange on India is slightly lower. We quote—

Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight,	2/.
Calcutta " "	2/.
Madras " "	1/11½

The following is the only Gold Ship known to be at sea:—

Kent, with £422,500.

GOLD.

Bar Gold	77/9
Do. refinable	77/11
American Gold Coin	76/2—4
French do.	76/1½
S. Amer. Doubles	73/9 last price.
Spanish do.	76/6 "
Brazilian New Gold Coin	77/6½

SILVER.

Fine or Cake Silver	5/5¾
Bar Silver	5/1
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb	5/1½
Five Franc Pieces	—
Mexican Dollars	4/11½ nominal.
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus	—
Do. do. Ferdinand	—
Crusades	4/11½ nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, at sight, on Government Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 1d.	"
" On demand	2s. 1¼d.	"
On Scotland do.	2s. 1¼d.	"
On Ireland do.	2s. 1¼d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers) on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Colombo, Madras, Ceylon, Calcutta, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge not exceeding one-eighth of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent.

On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a deduction of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "

Deposits for 3 months 4 "

Do. do. 6 do. 6 "

Do. do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 2 months certain 2 per cent. per annum.

Do. " 6 " " 5 " "

Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Bills	ditto	1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities free of safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays 10 to 1 do.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated in June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, cap.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER ..... M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.

BRANCHES AT	CALCUTTA	BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, UMRITSUR, KURRACHEE, UMBITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.	
Manager at Bombay	H. B. MACGULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta*	H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras	E. MORRIES, Esq.
do. *Agra*	W. BIRCH, Esq.
do. *Kurrachee*	R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. *Lahore*	HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. *Umritsur*	T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. *Hong-kong*	H. NORLE, Esq.
do. *Shanghai*	H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposits of Government Paper.

THE BANK grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
" On demand	1s. 11¼d.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	1s. 11¼d.

Circular Notes 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of each of private Societies in the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *A memorandum in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made, of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Drafts on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should stated distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Indian Governments, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts on, or instrument on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACGULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Mauritius, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards 2 per cent. per annum

On one sum, at 3 months' notice 3 "

Do. do. 6 do. 4 "

Do. do. 12 do. 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCES.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Hours of business 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday 10 to 1 do.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER!

Head Office—No. 30, Threadne ..... London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
..... *Deputy Chairman.*

London Bankers { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d.	"
2 months' sight not under £20, at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand at 1s. 11¼d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on lodgment, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.	
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 26	Celestial Breeze	Saltmarsh	Calcutta 27 Dec.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 28 Jan.
	Hornet (s)	Dayman	Galle 17 Jan.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 29	China (s)	Curling	China &c.
	Royal Victoria	Nacoda	Colombo and Tuticorin.
	Mohidinbux	Nacoda	Colsagurpstam.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Govr. Higginson (s)	Graig	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Celestial Breeze*, from Calcutta.—One native and one Portuguese.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson; Lieut. Daniell; Lieut. Remeady; and 181 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *H. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—60 natives.

Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. John Bourne; Mr. A. Dunn; Mr. W. Fahie; Assistant Surgeon Hopkins; Ensign Micsir; Ensign T. H. Jackson; Lieut. Sandwith; Mr. J. Clunky; Mr. Martin; Mr. Pheasn; Mr. Keane; Mr. G. Smith; Mr. Thompson; Miss Thompson; Mrs. Mory; and 41 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Brig *Perry*, Wilmot, bound to Mauritius.
Ship *H. B. Mildmay*, Webb, bound to Amherst.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Vernon*, for London.
Brig *Nasree*, for Juddah Hoodooda.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Suez.

P. & O. Company's Steamer *Behar*.—1,226 boxes Specie, 1 parcel Canvas, 1 box Pearls and Specie, 3 packages Coffee, 1 package Plates, 1 package Money, 1 parcel Papers, 3 packages Plants, 26 pieces Old Iron, 2 packages Baggage, 99 packages Merchandise, 66 packages Stores.

From Liverpool.

Algiers.—1,370 Tons Steam Coals.

From Hongkong & Singapore.

Harriet and Jessie.—51 cases Glass Bangles, 2,725 bags Sugar, 5 boxes Pictures, 6,700 tubs Sugar Candy, 270 boxes Preserves, 373 boxes Tea, 50 packages China Roots, 125 cases Rattans, 5 cases White Copper, 63 chests Silk, 13 cases Brassware, 43 cases Paper Kittysels, 400 rolls Mats, 210 jars Chinaware, 1 box Fruits, 2 boxes Drums, 5 boxes Ironware, 57 boxes Papers, 4 bundles Toys, 2 boxes Tin Leaves, 13 boxes Sundries 16 chests False Pearls, 5 boxes Merchandis.

From Liverpool.

Colonist.—6 packages Bricks, 500 boxes Tin Plates, 6 boxes Printing Types, 2 cases Cottons, 2,988 packages Machinery, 1,050 packages Copper, 3,215 packages Iron, 35 bales Yarns, 5 bales Linens, 200 boxes Tin, 5 cases Yellow Metals, 25 bales Twists, 65 packages Beads, 12 packages Samples, 170 pigs Lead, 1,149 packages Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 29th January 1862.

For London.

Gibson Craig.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Agricola.—1 bale Goat Skins, 30 corges; 4 pieces Cow Hides, Ebram Dada.

Lauderdale.—700 bags Linseed, 1,225 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Vernon.—Loose Buffalo Horns, 151 cwt., Gowabhoy Chanbhoy.

Seafield.—75 cases Oilbanum, 167½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Herald.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Lalljee Chuttoor; 110 bales Cotton, 386 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., M. & B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Charger.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Natolia.—825 bales Cotton, 2887½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Startled Fawn.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Mornington.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Uncas.—6 cases Sundries, S. Adamson.

Peter Maxwell.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Alladinbhoy Habib; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

General Neil.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt. Merwanjee Framjee; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Khatesy Pesswer.

Gertrude.—1,800 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 200 packages Hemp, 176 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Egeria.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund; 500 bales Cotton, 1,760 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Protector.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Hurry Caramsy; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nanjee Toolsidass; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Concordia.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Mindora.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Natolia.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy and Sons.

Typhoon.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoox Asarin.

Selisia.—43 bales Wool, 129 cwt., Sudajee Nanjee.

Early Dawn.—307 bales Cotton, 1,060½ cwt. M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Amoor.—440 packages Cofr Yarn, 40 cwt., Maneck Pandoorng.

For Calcutta.

Futtay Raimon.—69 packages Cowries, 138 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta; 400 packages Cowries, 400 cwt., Hirjee Jumail; 8 bales American White Piece Goods, 400 pieces, Jairam Damjee.

Catherine Glen.—25 packages Armenian Sulphor, 50 cwt.; 100 packages Hing, 100 cwt., Canjee Lilladhur.

STATIONS OF H. M.'S INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... England.
204	Assyris, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Persian Gulf.
429	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Dookson	... Aden.
1022	Coromandel, 6 (screw), Batt	... Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... Bombay. (in dock)
887	Elphinstone, 6 (sloop), Hambridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	... Out of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (screw), Pullen	... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... River Indus.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nesbit	... Persian Gulf.
90	Georgiana, 4 (B. Brewher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... Persian Gulf.
90	Hyderabad, (schooner)	... Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	... Grand Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islands.
300	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neat	... River Indus.
1450	Planet, 1 (steam frigate), Hatcher	... Bombay.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... England.
205	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams	... River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 5 (paddle), Worsley	... Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... Bombay.
1008	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Gretzenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658	Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)	
534	Ossibeianus—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 16)	
501	Caroline Agues, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)	
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 24)	
1970	King Lear, Condoce—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 28)	
829	Minerva, Merrymann—Remington & Co.		
300	Nansee, White H. A. Sidik.	(c. l. Jan. 29)	
623	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)	
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)	

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1112	Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.		
850	Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)	
1277	Robert Lowe (s), Congaton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l.Jan. 28)	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

860	Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)	
1068	Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.		
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggat & Co.		
1060	Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 30)	
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)	
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)	
519	Early Dawn, Irwin—H. Huschke & Co.		
1062	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.		
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.		
970	General Neil, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l.Jan.9)	
1300	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)	
1195	Herald, Sutcliffe—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)	
1334	Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)	
643	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)	
1149	Mornington, Lyon—W. Nicol & Co.		
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.		
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.		
1078	Patella, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)	
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l.Jan.9)	
1272	Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.		
1669	Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)	
1650	Queen of the Seas—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.		
623	Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)	
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.		
1253	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 21)	

Cunard steamer due here on the 6th instant, will bring final news on the subject, but at all events a message of a conclusive character, whether of peace or war, must now be on the way, and in ten days we shall know the best or worst of it.

The tone of the press and people in the Northern states had sobered so wonderfully in such a short space of time after the receipt of the news from this country and the energetic steps taken by the Government, that the general feeling here within the last two days seems to be that the Commissioners will be given up, and that as our demand for reparation is said to be couched in courteous and moderate though firm terms, the Federal Government will have little difficulty in complying with it. It may be so, though we have little of a definite character yet to build such fair hopes upon, rises and falls in our public funds are straws that merely show how opinions with nothing solid to rest on shift and veer like the wind, and no thoughtful person who scans the signs of the times independently for himself will be influenced by the views of ignorant speculators one way or other.

The ugly feature in the affair from the commencement as regards the Americans has been that in no quarter, whether semi-official or legislative, in the public press or in their stump oratory, has there been exhibited the least desire to discuss the question on grounds of international law and justice. That they are in the right they have impudently assumed from the first, and they have written and talked as if there could only be one opinion about it. The possibility of England resenting the outrage has been discussed in the newspapers in a manner the most offensive, and they have been permitted to boast and brag and overreach and have had every thing so entirely their own way in all their quarrels with us, that they have worked themselves into the belief we dare not go to war with them on any dispute that may arise !

Only a couple of days before the receipt of the first news at New York of the feeling in England on the *Trent* outrage, one of the most respectable of the newspapers had an elaborate article, showing that England in a war with America would be ruined in twelve months ! Our manufacturers would perish without their cotton, and our people would be starved without their corn ! Our Board of Trade returns present a singular commentary on such ravings, they show in a remarkable manner contrary to the expectations of most people, how little our trade has really suffered from the American Civil War as regards general results, for the falling off in the aggregate of our exports is really insignificant. Paradoxical as it may seem, the shortness of an American supply of cotton has been really a benefit to us, and as regards corn, the supply that can be procured in case of need from Russia, Poland and the East of Europe, is really inexhaustible as regards our wants.

The remarkable change that has come over the tone of opinion in the Federal States in so short a time is really mainly owing to the attitude assumed by our Government. The war-like preparations that have been going on ever since the receipt of the news of Captain Wilkes' exploit, and the promptitude and energy of our measures for the defence of Canada, have shewn them we are in earnest and in no mood to be trifled with.

The House of Representatives that followed, on its first assembling, so promptly the lead of King Mob, and passed a vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes, has now, when the subject was again brought before it, refused to interfere with the Executive, and leaves the matter to the Government and the Committee on Foreign affairs.

But after the attitude assumed by England herself, the next best security for peace will doubtless be found in the significant fact, that all the great powers of Europe (excepting Russia) have already intimated their opinions to their respective Ambassadors at Washington—that the outrage was indefensible on the principles of international law, and that England's demand for reparation should be promptly complied with. The despatch of the French Foreign Minister has been published in the papers—it is dated December 3rd, and must have reached Washington by the next mail after our own.

If reason and common sense ruled the Federal Government, we might be led to suppose that the state of American Finance would form as effective a guarantee for the preservation of peace as any that could be named. The Budget of Mr. Chase, the Federal Finance Minister, recently received here, is one of the most astounding budgets ever published. He calculates his wants in the first year of war, that is, for the year ending 30th June 1862, £122,000,000! Of this sum he has only received by taxation some twelve millions, he has therefore to raise nearly one hundred and ten millions by *loan*, of which he has as yet not been able to obtain with all the resources of the States, nearly the half ! and if he cannot get the money there, it will be forthcoming nowhere else, for they will not get a shilling of it in Europe. The amount too required is said to be more than double what we needed in the last year of our great war with Napoleon, when we had to fight him and the Americans too ! These simple facts speak for themselves—comment is superfluous, but we hardly expect that in the present maddened state of popular feeling in America, they will have any influence in determining their conduct in the present crisis of affairs.

As regards the conduct of the War, no event of the least importance has recently occurred ; there is a lull with both parties, and active movements seem suspended on land at all events for the winter.

There has been a sad catastrophe at Charleston—a most destructive fire broke out, which has destroyed the leading public buildings and a large portion of the city.

The mortal remains of the Prince Consort were deposited in their last resting place on Monday the 23rd ultimo, amid manifestations of national mourning such as few living persons remember to have witnessed. This national sorrow—for it has been felt as such—casts a gloom over all that is festive and joyous at this season of the year ; and, with the American trouble still pending, has caused the Christmas just passed away to be anything but a merry one.

There has been nothing of importance otherwise affecting public opinion within the last fortnight. Such public meetings as have been held, have been occupied with one or other of the aforementioned absorbing topics to the exclusion of every thing else.

The publication of the Revenue returns to Dec. 31, though it exhibits a deficiency, shows that it is such as can be satisfactorily accounted for, and the returns have been hopefully commented upon by all the leading journals.

We are paying our way, making our annual income cover our expenditure, which it seems is more than any of the Great powers in Europe (except Prussia) or America are at present doing. We have ceased to discuss French Finance, which was a nine days wonder some six weeks ago. Austria has published a budget of a far more shameless and hopeless character. Russia is said to be even in a worse condition if the truth were known. The young kingdom of Italy is hopeful in her financial prospects, as in most others if only quietly let alone. It is said there are intrigues and influences at work of French origin scheming to upset the government of Riccasoli, but it is to be hoped there is sufficient force of Italian character and patriotism in the Italian Parliament as to cause the representatives to rally round the only Statesmen who appears possessed of the character and capacity fit to tide the Government of the country through its present perils.

Much sympathy has been excited for the sorrow and desolation that has so overwhelmed the Royal family of Portugal—another brother of the late King has fallen a victim to the fatal malady that has carried off the others. The excitement of the population in Lisbon, though of an ignorant and unfounded character—proves at least how entirely the present Royal family is beloved by the Portuguese, under whose constitutional rule they have been enjoying a quiet freedom and prosperity to which they had long been strangers.

The cloudy character of the political atmosphere has affected the complexion of commercial affairs as might be expected—but though there is little doing in such a state of uncertainty, the state of the trading and commercial interests is sound at bottom. We only need certainty of peace in our American relations to get on prosperously as far as all other external relations are concerned.

The Cotton market has been depressed and excited by turns, according as the warlike or peaceful aspect of things seemed to predominate—but that it is in a really sound state is seen from the fact that there is no active demand for the raw material by the manufacturers—and it appears that there is at present a larger stock of American Cotton on hand at Liverpool than there has been at the same period for years—and 80,000 more bales appear to be on hand at stock taking, than had previously been supposed.

P. S.—Since the above was written Telegrams have arrived in town this afternoon of American news, brought by the *Anglo Saxon* to Londonderry, and by the *Hansas* to Southampton respectively, to the evening of the 21st December, from New York, being nearly two days later news than that by the *Africa*. The telegrams detail nothing of a specific character, except to confirm the moderated tone of American opinion as to the giving up of the Confederate Commissioners and so confirming the hopes entertained of peace being preserved.

Local News.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 9.

The Sixth Lecture by Dr. R. Haines, on Chemistry, in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, will be delivered in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
Open 437 Miles.
Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th Jan., 1862.

Coaching.			
Number of Passengers, 41,879.			
Amount	Rs.	22,858	1 2
Merchandize.			
Amount	,,	30,032	7 2
Total...	Rs.	52,890	8 4
Corresponding Week last year.		*Open 297¼ Miles.**	
Coaching.			
Number of Passengers, 40,829.			
Amount	Rs.	21,414	9 10
Merchandize.			
Amount	,,	25,909	12 5
Total...	Rs.	47,324	6 3

PARSEE LOYALTY.

The Parsee community in London have submitted to the Queen the expression of their respectful condolences on Her Majesty's late bereavement, and have had their address acknowledged. The documents are as follows ;—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,—

May it please your Majesty,—We your most gracious Majesty's Indian subjects, now residing in London, most humbly present to your Majesty, our deeply heartfelt regret, sympathy and condolence, for the sad bereavement, which has suddenly befallen your Majesty and the Royal Family, and the heavy loss which the British Empire has sustained in the death of the Prince Consort.

Trusting in God that He may long spare your Majesty to watch over the interests of your Majesty's children, and to rule over your Majesty's mighty Empire in peace and prosperity, always commanding, as your Majesty already does, the deepest loyalty and affection of all your Majesty's subjects.—We are, Your Majesty's most loyal subjects,

(Signed) Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.
" Dadabhoy Nowrojee.
" Ardaseer Cursetjee.
" Jahangeer Burjorjee.
" Ardaseer Ookurjee.
" Dadabhoy Behramjee.
" Pirozshaw Pestonjee.
" Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnaghur.
" Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Oomregur.
" Rustomjee Byramjee Dasai.
" Pooroooshotum Moodeliar.
" Bomanjee Muncherjee Mody.
" G. M. Taore.
" Syed Abdoollah.
" Framjee Rustomjee Dasai.
" Nowrojee Cowasjee Poncha.
" Rustomjee Khurshedjee.
" H. D. Cama.
" Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama.
" Ardaser Cursetjee Cama.
" Sorabjee Burjorjee.
" Nowrojee Manockjee.

21, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C.
28th December 1861.

Sir,—We have to request that you will cause the accompanying Address to be laid before Her Majesty in due course,—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.
" Dadabhoy Nowrojee.
" Pooroooshottum Moodeliar.
" G. M. Taore.

To the Right Honorable Sir George Grey, Bart.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Whitehall, 31st December 1861.

Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of the loyal and dutiful address of the Indian subjects of Her Majesty now residing in London, on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and to inform you that in due time the address will be laid before Her Majesty.— am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. Waddington.

Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama,
21 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday, the 4th January 1862.

Present.

A. H. Leith, M. D. ; H. J. Carter, Esq., F.R.S. ; W. Campbell, M. D. ; T. B. Johnstone, M. D. ; W. C. Coles, M.D. ; G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D. ; and H. V. Carter, M.D.

The Secretary read the following Report :—

Annual Report.

During the year 1861 eight Monthly Meetings of the Society have been held, and the average attendance of Members on each occasion has been ten. The chief contributors of Papers have been Dr. Moore ; Dr. H. V. Carter ; Ments ; Dr. Carter ; Dr. Grierson (through the Principal Inspector General) ; Dr. Haines ; Dr. Hanbury ; and Dr. Gorringe. Numerous minor contributions have been made to the Society through the kindness of the Head of the Medical Department.

2. Five new paying Members have joined the Society, and two have gone off. Three Members have been admitted upon first entering the Service. There are 85 subscribing Members in India, and 17 in Europe, besides members under two years.

3. The sixth number of the New Series of the Transactions was published in June last, and distributed as usual. It was rather a larger and more costly volume than was desirable.

It is proposed that the 7th Number, now in the Press, should be somewhat reduced in size and expense, and it is intended to issue it as early as possible.

4. There have been several presents made to the Library by Government, and by the Principal Inspector General ; whilst periodicals, marginally named,* exchange for our Transactions have been regularly received. The Library has now considerably out-grown the proportions originally contemplated, and requires some re-arrangement and getting rid of old documents and books.

5. The Finances of the Society, are much as before, the balance in the Bombay Bank being only about Rs. 200 less than last year.

6. The accounts with the Agents have been now squared, and Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall have 85 volumes of the Transactions on their hands for sale. As the annual subscriptions with the Government grant are likely to cover each year's expenses of management, the Committee are about to take into consideration the propriety of investing the sum of Rs. 1,500 in the Bank in 5 per cent. paper, the interest of which might be profitably employed.

7. The Committee of Management and the Secretary now retire from office, but they offer themselves for re-election.

Upon the examination of the votes recorded, the following gentlemen were found to be elected :—A. H. Leith, M.D. ; (withdrawn, on being about to leave Bombay) ; W. Arbuckle, M.D. ; H. J. Carter, Esq. ; W. Campeell, M.D. ; J. Peet, M.D. H. Giraud, M.D. ; W. C. Coles, M.D. ; R. Haines, M.D. ; G. R. Ballingall, M.D.

The election of office-bearers then took place, when Mr. Carter, F.R.S., was elected President ; Dr. Peet, and Dr. Haines, Vice-Presidents ; and Dr. Coles Secretary.

* The "*Dublin Quarterly Review*," the "*British Medical Journal*," and the "*Indian Lancet*."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 29th January 1862.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Breach of trust case.—*Goolam Hoosein* was brought up again this day for further examination. Several other witnesses were examined in support of the charge, after which his Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial on the charge preferred against him at the next criminal sessions.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Furious driving.—*Hussein Sevjee* was charged with driving a hack buggy along the the dockyard road, in a manner so negligent and furious as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of the public.

Dr. Henry Boate stated that he was driving along Rampart Row, on the morning of the 28th inst., and when near the Scotch Church towards the Apollo Gate. He was driving very slowly at the time, when he heard his coachman call out twice "pice, pice," he immediately looked out of his brougham and saw the prisoner driving his buggy along at a furious rate in the direction of witness's carriage. The shaft of the prisoner's buggy struck the witness's horse in the chest but being bent downwards it merely grazed the horse's chest, one of the shafts of the brougham was broken. The prisoner was on the wrong side of the road. Witness attributed the collision entirely to the furious driving and carelessness of the prisoner. Witness's horse was pulled on his haunches in the endeavour to avoid the collision.

Luximun Aminta, coachman to Dr Boate, stated that he was driving his master to the Apollo Bunder, at the time in question. The prisoner came through the gate, and the witness called out "pice, pice," but prisoner did not hear. He drove his buggy against the horse that (a witness) was driving. The prisoner was driving along very fast witness called to him to take care. Two European sailors were in the buggy. If he had taken a sweep round he would have avoided the other vehicle. Witness had stopped his horse. The shaft of the carriage was broken.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—The collision took place on the left side of witness's horse, they were about ten or twenty paces from the gate.

Mr. T. J. Burke, overseer to the Municipal Commissioners, stated that he heard the complainant call out sepoy, sepoy, and saw him catch hold of the prisoners buggy, heard the prisoner pray to the complinant to let him off, and say that he would pay for any damage that had occurred. Witness heard another man say in presence and hearing of the prisoner that he had pulled the prisoner's arm when he was driving towards the doctor's brougham, but prisoner still continued driving furiously.

Cross examined.—Witness did not see the collision as he had already stated.

Prisoner said in defence that it was not his fault, the Europeans who were in the buggy he wished to have summoned.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday. On the case being resumed this day and the prisoner's witnesses being not forthcoming,

His Worship ordered the prisoner to be fined thirty Rupees.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

List of Causes for trial this day.

33. Jadunath Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard.)

20. Doe on the demise of Jehangeer Bezonjee *vs.* Roe afterwards Shaik Ebrahim bin Shaik Cassum.

21. Shamjee Gopal *vs.* Tapidass Treebhoovundass &c.

22. William Newton *vs.* John Watson and another carrying on trade &c.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

Tuesday, 28th January 1862.

(Before a full Court.)

Rechard Parson vs. *The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.*

The Chief Justice this day gave the following judgment in the case, a report of which appeared in our issue of the 25th instant :—

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for the defendants.

This action is brought by the plaintiff for wrongs under the agreement dated 2nd April 1855. The agreement was for six months certain, and three months' notice to be given on either side. Plaintiff says he was dismissed on the 4th September without notice and without wages for the three months. The material part of this agreement is the three months' notice clause ; and that's the real and substantial question. We are of opinion, upon the evidence of Mr. Nicholson, that the plaintiff was in the Company's service down to the 4th September, and he is therefore entitled at all events to wages from the 15th August down to that date. A number of pleas have been filed by the defendants. One traverses the plaintiff's readiness and willingness to perform the agreement, another plea is that the agreement was rescinded by plaintiff's conduct. The memorandum of agreement is proved in a free passage to Bombay for plaintiff, would be continue in the service for three years, except in the cases mentioned (reads the clause.) The plaintiff says that on the 14th August he came on shore and left the ship on the recommendation of the doctor. He went to his superior officer, Mr. Nicholson, with the doctor's letter, and Mr. Nicholson told him to go to sea to England, and he then said "very well," treating that as the decision of the Superintendent. He says that, on the 15th August, he left the ship, relying on the understanding with Mr. Nicholson. Now the first part of the agreement is an engagement on the part of Richard Parsons to serve on board or on shore as the Company's superintendent may direct. On the plaintiff's getting this notice, and treating it as an order of the superintendent, either to go to sea or to England, in what position do we find him ? Upon his assenting to go to England, he appears to us to have taken his discharge from the Company's service. But he says he did not receive any passage ticket. As to that, looking at the agreement, we find that the reference to the free passage home stipulates certain contingencies. He never asked for the passage and the Company were not bound to tender the ticket. He was bound to ask for it if he wished to get it. It is an unreasonable proposition that the company were bound to tender the passage to plaintiff without his asking for it. It appears that the ticket was made out in the usual manner in the Superintendent's office and was returned from Aden. We are not now called upon to express any opinion as to whether his absence from the 15th August was such misconduct as to disentitle him to get his passage to England. We have solely to deal with, 1st., the wages from the 15th August to the 4th September, and 2ndly., as to the three months' notice, to which we think he is not entitled, he not having accepted his discharge. A good deal was argued as to the rights of seamen under the Merchant Shipping Act, but we think that that is entirely out of the question. We consider the plaintiff entitled to wages to the 4th September. The articles were for a period not exceeding six months. We are strongly of opinion that the plaintiff was not at all anxious to go to England, because he never applied for a passage. It appears that immediately connected with him were of the impression that he was going home. No evidence has been given before us that he is entitled to any subsistence money during the time he remained on shore. We give a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 109-11-0, his wages from 15th August to 4th September. We are of opinion that this is not a case to certify for costs, because we don't see that the plaintiff's conduct has been straightforward. We advise the Company to consider whether they will not allow him now a free passage home.

Mr Westropp said he would mention the matter to his clients.

Verdict for Rs. 109-11-0, without costs.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

Tuesday, 28th January 1862.

(Before a full Court.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Jadunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and others.*

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoles*, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following witnesses were examined :—

Runchore Munjee examined. I am a merchant of Bombay. I have been on a pilgrimage to Benares, and other places round the Ganges. I have been in Western India as far as Porebunder. In some places there were Maharajas ; in many not. There are about forty or fifty Maharajas. At Benares there were two Maharajas. In a religious point of view they are regarded as Goooros by our people. The Rajas and Native princes also regard them as Goooros. The Maharajas are Brahmins by caste, and they are also respected by all Brahmins.

Cross examined.—The world says that they are Brahmins. I have not heard the world say that they are outcast Brahmins. It is said that they belong to the Telinga family. I used to see many Brahmins sit by the side of the Maharaj. I cannot say that the Brahmins went there for begging alms, but they went for religious instruction. Brahmins come to me for begging. I never saw a Brahmin driving with a Maharaj. I do not know of any intermarriage between the Bramins and the Maharajas. I used to read the religious books of my caste before. I was not so much disengaged from my business as to read all the books now named to me. I have read the story in the religious books for our sect either the Choryasee or Busnobavan book, that the wife of Kesava entered into an engagement to live in adulterous union with the Banian Dharma, and that the husband in fulfilment of that engagement carried the wife on his back to the Banian.

Mr. Bayley objected to any secondary evidence of the story being given, in the absence of books which were not shewn to be not in existence.

Mr. Anstey said he asked the witness as to having read the story in order to elicit whether it was followed or shunned by the sectaries.

The Court overruled the objection on the ground that the answer did not imply secondary evidence of the book. The question was simply as to his having remembered reading the story in question.

Witness.—In that story the conduct of all the three parties are praised—the man for declining to fulfil the engagement, the wife for preserving her chastity, and the husband for being ready to carry out the engagement in good faith. Some Vishnuvas act in obedience to the precepts of the books ; others do not. We are bound to act according to the precepts, but we are unable to do so. I have not read of the story of Gungasing, in which the Maharaj refused to carry on carnal intercourse with her in a privy, and when she got home she was pondered pregnant by the Maharaj in a dream. I ought to practise according to the precepts of our religion, but I do not, because one ought to be more mindful of procuring his subsistence than doing that. One who abandons the world and becomes a Fakir ought to read all the religious books. I do not know whether such a person forsakes all wordly names and becomes an humble dependent upon the Maharaj for protection.

The Chief Justice.—Is it necessary, Mr. Anstey, that the Prothonotary should take down the negations.

Mr. Anstey.—I am not in any way anxious that the Prothonotary should record the evidence. It is the plaintiff that has done this, he is causing all this delay. I am a poor man, and is put to all this unnecessary expense by plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley.—My Lord, my learned friend has been slandering the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey.—I appeal to the Court whether my learned friend has not used language which he ought not to do. It is an unfortunate expression made, I believe, under excitement.

Chief Justice.—It is certainly an unhappy expression, one which ought not to have been used. I regret to see Counsel making use of harsh language towards each other.

Mr. Bayley.—If the Court is of that opinion, I withdraw it. But certainly my learned friend ought not to have charged plaintiff with spinning out the case.

Mr. Anstey.—I am not your learned friend.

Witness continued.—I do not regard the Gooroo as incarnation of God. I cannot say whether others of my caste regard him so or not. I am not a *Varkat* (beggar or pilgrim). How can *Varkats* be good Vishnuvas ; being beggars they are bad. Some *Varkats* marry, others do not. Some *Varkats* marry stars. I have not heard that *Varkats* act as procurers to the Maharaj. I was present on an occasion when the Maharaj attended a sick and dying person. I have heard that the Maharaj places his foot upon the breast of a dying man, but I have not actully seen him do so. When the Maharaj so attends a dying person, he is paid a fee according to the means of the parties, say five, ten, or twenty-five Rupees. I know the festival called *Ras*, it is held at uncertain periods of the year. Married and unmarried people go to it as spectators. I do not know what *Ras Mundli* is.

To the Court.—The story of Gungasing is a sacred story among our sect ; the woman was praised for preserving her chastity, because she was true to her word and ready to fulfil the adulterous engagement made with a holy man. It would not be reckoned a proper thing if a woman now enters into an adulterous engagement with a Maharaj or holy man. I do not remember the whole of the story alluded to, and therefore cannot say whether the engagement was fulfilled or not. By preserving her chastity, I mean that she kept faith with the man with whom she had made the engagement, to fulfil her word. The woman got grain from the Banian and supplied it to the holy man who begged for food ; it was in order to get food for the holy man that she made the adulterous engagement with the Banian. When she went to fulfil her engagement, the Banian refused to avail himself of it, and said to her that she was his daughter, because she was true to her word.

Mr. Bayley said it had been brought to his notice that there is no provision in the Charter to enjoin the record of the depositions ; and so far, therefore, as the plaintiff was concerned, there was no necessity for the Prothonotary's recording the evidence. The Judge's notes would answer the purpose.

Sewdass Mohunjee examined.—I am a member of the Bhansalee caste, and carry on a general trade at the Bunder. Plaintiff and other Maharajas are regarded in the light of Goooros amongst our caste.

Cross examined.—I do not regard the Maharaj as incarnation of God. The Bhagvut, a religious book, was read to me by the Brahmins, and not by the Maharaj. I make obeisance to the Maharaj. I never drank his *dhotee* water, nor swallowed his spittle.

Gungadhur Nannuckram examined.—I belong to the Marwaree Mesree caste. There are good many Mesree Marwarees in my native country, Marwar. There are many Marwarees in Bombay, but few belong to my sect. The Mesree, Agarwalla, and other Marwarees belong to the Maharaj sect. There are Maharajas at Shreedhowar and Jodpore. Our sect of Marwarees regard the Maharaj as Goooroo.

Cross examined.—There are ten to fifty Marwarees of the Mesree caste in Bombay, I regard the Maharaj as Gooroo, I think others regard him so too. There may be some who regard him as incarnation of God.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Anstey opened the defence by submitting to the Court that there was no libel and no case to go to a jury and that therefore the defendant was entitled to a nonsuit. If however, their Lordships held that there was some evidence to go to a jury, still they might dismiss from their minds the sixth and seventh pleas and issues thereupon and return a verdict upon facts already adduced. The rule as laid down in *Robertson vs. Macdougall*, 4 Bingham and followed ever since has been to take no account of the plea of justification unless the defendant was prepared to give evidence. The learned counsel asked for a nonsuit on the first plea of not guilly on three grounds ; first, that the document was not a libel ; secondly, that the plaintiff had not proved a single inuendo whereby the libel was pointed ; and thirdly, that the document in question appeared, according to the plaintiff's own evidence, to be justifiable communication. If the Court, however determined that there was some evidence, though infinitessimally small, to go to a jury, then he, the learned counsel, should claim the benefit of all these observations in combination with such additional evidence with which he shall enter the court. But so far as the case had proceeded he was entitled to a nonsuit. He said that on the second issue plaintiff had produced no proof, or rather the proof he had produced had failed ; and that it resulted from the evidence that the witnesses who spoke of the Maharajas said that the Maharajas were not the preceptors of religion, and therefore they had no right to assume the title of preceptors. The six next issues were not proved by the plaintiff in his favour, so that in point of fact, the learned counsel's objection applied to the first issue, and it was for the judges as judges and not as jurors to find the meaning of the libel. The next point the learned counsel had to offer was that there was no proof offered by plaintiff of his various characters described in the averments, which he ought to have done. He next argued that every document referred to in the libel should have been set out. The libel was not read in court, but if it was considered to be read, then he should insist upon all documents being included therein.

Mr. Bayley. The libel was considered to be read. I put it in.

Mr. Anstey.—It was not read, and if it is considered as read, I have a right to refer to those documents as alleged.

Mr. Bayley.—I put in the libel, but I dispute the other point.

Mr. Anstey.—I therefore insist upon its being read, in order that I may take the objection.

The Prothonotary then read the libel by order of the court.

Mr. Anstey then urged that the commentary by Goculnathjee alluded to in the libel should be read and that the books containing the passages also alluded to, must be produced. In support of his argument he referred to two cases, *Solomon vs. Lawson*, 8 Q. B. 823, and *Cartwright vs. Bright*, 5 B. and A. ; in the first of these the omission of a letter in the count for libel was held material to the plaint, and in the other plaintiff was nonsuited for omission of one of two references contained in the libellous para. On the authority of these cases he insisted that the documents ought to have been produced.

Chief Justice Sausse.—The libel uses the words "Judunathjee says" and not "Judunathjee wrote."

Mr Anstey said that the first thing to be proved was the libel itself and the intent with which it was written, otherwise the *sensus verborum* was to be guessed at, and that he apprehended was not done. The libel was that plaintiff was guilty of heresy according to the book written by Goculnathjee, and therefore the document relating to Goculnathjee should have been set out.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—When the defendant himself has selected one passage of Goculnathjee to impute heresy to the plaintiff, how can he claim a right to have the whole book of Goculnathjee set out.

Mr Anstey said that if this objection failed in the opinion of their Lordships, he would go on with the next, which was that the material inuendoes were not only not proved by the plaintiff but were disproved by the evidence he had advanced. That being so, the Court had no evidence before them to determine the *sensus verborum*, and they had no judicial knowledge of the religion of the Hindoos, which ought to have been proved, and therefore so much as related to the doctrines failed. It is only when the libel is too apparent that no inuendoes are required to explain it, and it is not the jury that determines the sense. The jury's function is confined to this,—" given the defamatory meaning of words, was it in " that sense were the words written spoken or published concerning the plaintiff ? If the document is obscure, although plaintiff is mentioned in it, it is not actionable. (Cited authorities). Turning to another part of the argument, the learned counsel observed that in England the rule was to take the words in the ordinary sense. Now what is the ordinary sense of heterodoxy ? It is that taken by the Christians.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—It must be taken in the ordinary sense, combined with the surrounding circumstances.

Mr. Anstey agreed in that opinion, and remarked that in England where this difficulty has arisen, the Court in former days held that charges of heresy and schism must be taken before a spiritual court. Now he said that there was no evidence to sustain the inuendoes here, on the contrary, the Court had evidence the other way, that the Wallabcharya sect is a new sect established only 400 years ago, and that the other sects did not follow the precepts of the Maharaj. He cited authorities to shew that the onus of proving, first, the meaning—the *sensus verborum*,—and next the libellous character of the words lies on the plaintiff. This argument brought the learned counsel to the proposition that plaintiff could not sue for libel in his professional character unless he has sustained special damages ; he must shew what damages he has suffered in his profession. The learned counsel here pointed out the distinction between a written and an unwritten slander, and said that in order to constitute a libel of an imputation on your conduct in profession, it must be such an imputation as to make it probable that you would be injured in your circumstances. The doctrine has been laid down that where damages are sued for in respect to libel in private as well as professional character, and where evidence of the averment that plaintiff was injured in his profession, was wanting, the Court has held the count not sustained. [Cases cited]. Here there was no averment of the manner and form in which the libel would have damnified plaintiff in his ecclesiastical capacity. Positively he had called witnesses to shew that by libel he has not lost the respect of his superiors, while only one witness said that he was less loved ; and therefore there was an utter absence of evidence that he had been injured.

It being now 5-30 P. M., Mr. Anstey deferred making further remarks. The case was adjourned until 11 A. M. today (Thursday) when Mr. Anstey will continue his speech.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Friday, January 24th, Fourth day.

On the reassembling of the Court the question was mooted whether there should not be an adjournment for the day, with reference to the meeting to be held at the Town Hall, and the fact that the Dockyard and Government offices as well as various establishments in Bombay were closed as a tribute of respect, and to solemnize the day as one of general mourning for the death of the Prince Consort.

The Court decided to proceed with the trial in justice to the prosecution and defence, and in consideration of the detention of several military officers called as witnesses on the trial.

Mr. McGaa, acting master Indian Navy, was called and upon being sworn was examined by the Judge Advocate. The witness stated that he did not remember Commander Hopkins making any statement about a man of the name of Slater.

The President here stated that the court would not allow the charges to be read over to each witness, but if the witness did not remember the substance of any portion of the charges they might be read over.

Witness stated that he did not properly remember the second charge.

The charge was then read over by the Judge Advocate, as well as the third and fourth. Witness stated that he did not recollect anything in reference to any of the charges read. In reference to the fifth charge he did not recollect hearing Commander Hopkins tell Dr. Boustead that men died on board His ship without being seen by the doctor or apothecary. Witness did not recollect any thing in relation to the sixth charge. Relative to the seventh charge he remembered being called on the poop about one o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Boustead was called up at the same time. The Captain told the doctor that he had received his letter, and asked him if he could find any person that heard him tell him (the doctor) that any people died on board the ship without either the doctor or apothecary seeing them. Dr. Boustead went down off the poop and came up again in about ten or fifteen minutes time and went direct up to the captain, witness was standing a little way off at the time and could not hear what he said at first, as the doctor spoke low. The captain told him that he would give him twenty-four hours to withdraw his letter, and to give a written apology, Dr. Boustead said that he had made up his mind to carry it out, or words to that effect. The captain told him that he was to consider himself under open arrest, and was to perform his duties, for making false accusations and contempt of authority. In reference to the eighth charge which was a continuation of the previous one, the witness did not remember any thing about it. He did not remark anything unusual in the manner of Commander Hopkins to Dr. Boustead, there was nothing unusual in his conduct more than at any other time. In reference to the first after-charge witness remembered that on the 29th of February at sea he was called upon to the poop, Dr. Boustead was there called also, the captain told him that he had called him up to give him another chance that if he withdrew his letter and gave in a written apology, as he did not care about carrying it on. Dr. Boustead told the captain that if he (the captain) gave him a written apology and promised to treat him in future as a gentleman and an officer he would withdraw it. The captain asked him what he was to do that for, when Dr. Boustead said that he intended to carry on his charges, and that he had proof for all his statements. The captain then said that they had always been good friends until within the last day or two, and that he (the doctor) had better think of it, and he would give him until the next morning. Dr. Boustead then told the captain that he had accused him on the poop before all the officers of making false accusations and contempt of authority. Captain Hopkins said that he did not know up till that hour, whether the doctor or apothecary had visited the sepoy who had died. In reference to the second after-charge, the witness remembered being called on to the poop on or about the first of May 1860. Dr. Boustead was called up too, the captain told the doctor that he had received his letter, and that he considered it highly improper and insulting, and that if he had anything to say about the sick he was to communicate it verbally, and not to be sending such insulting letters, or something to that effect. The captain sent for the messenger boy who had taken a message to tell the apothecary to send aft the sick who could come, the captain enquired of the boy what message he had received, the boy said " that the captain told him to tell the apothecary to send all the sick aft." The captain asked the boy " was it not to send all the sick who could come," Dr. Boustead said " did you hear that," he said that to all that were present, and added, ' I will remember his first answer." The captain told the doctor to be quiet and not to speak when he (the captain) was speaking, or something to that effect, and not to be standing in that position (the doctor was standing with his hands on his sides,) when he was addressing him. Dr. Boustead then put his hands down and was turning to go away, when the captain said " dont go away, come here," the doctor walked close up to the captain, within a few inches of him, the captain told him to stand a little back, or something to that effect, and likewise told him that if he sent any more of his letters as insulting as the last, that he would have to find some means of putting a stop to it, and that he would not be responsible for it (the letter,) as he intended to send in charges against him. Dr. Boustead then said he intended to send in charges, and that he had sent the letter in to be forwarded on to the superintending surgeon, and that he could give the captain a copy of it. Before leaving the poop the doctor thought he was very sick. Witness did not remember anything in reference to after-charges numbers five and six. Witness heard Captain Hopkins tell Dr. Boustead not to stand in that position, that is all he knew about it. On being asked to describe the position, witness said, that the doctor was standing with his hands on his hips, and that he put them down by his sides afterwards.

By the Court, the witness was desired to stand in the manner that Dr. Boustead was standing at that time. He said that he could not remember the exact position, but he was standing in the position indicated by witness (here the witness stood with his hands on his hips), afterwards he stood with his hands down by his sides. Witness did not hear Commander Hopkins order the doctor to stand in the latter position.

The witness being called upon again to stand in the latter position, did so, and said that it was two years ago and he was not quite positive.

The witness stated in reply to the court that Dr. Boustead did not report himself sick prior to being sent for on the poop, but did so as soon as he came there. It was not customary to muster all the sick, but only those who were able to come without danger.

The Court here called upon the witness to show how Dr. Boustead changed the position of his hands. The witness did so, stating that he took them off his hips and put them to his sides.

By the prisoner. When the captain spoke to Dr. Boustead (as previously described by the witness) he was standing at about six or seven inches from the captain's face. His hands were by his side.

Mr. Antrim, the purser, was called by the prosecution.

Dr. James Edmund Baker of the *Falkland*, deposed to the fact that Mr. Antrim was sick and unable to attend.

Mr. John DeCunha, assistant apothecary, stated that he only heard Captain Hopkins say, in reference to the man Slater, that if he was not getting better to send him to hospital.

The second charge being read to the witness, he was asked by the Court whether he understood what was read to him, he said that he did not understand much, as he had but little education. He also said that if short questions were put to him he would be able to naswer them.

Witness stated that in reference to the second charge he heard the Captain say " hold your tongue" or something about the sick. He did not hear him say anything else. Witness recollected a sepoy dying suddenly on board the ship, Dr. Boustead was present at his death, at about half-past three or half-past four o'clock in the morning. In reference to the fifth charge witness heard captain Hopkins say " that the sepoy died on board his ship and that neither the doctor or the apothecary knew anything about it." The sick were called aft for muster, on or about the 1st of May by order of Captain Hopkins. The exact order given by the Captain was " to send all the sick aft" witness was called aft after the muster and asked what order had he received, witness said that he had been told all the sick was to be sent aft, the messenger boy came to him, when he sent the sick aft accordingly.

By the Court. The man died

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

The Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoon Guards arrived at Ahmednuggur on the 23rd instant, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Barron. The Left Wing of this gallant corps arrived at Mhow, from Nusseerabad on the above date, and was to leave for Ahmednuggur to join the Head Quarters on the 29th idem.—*Poona Observer, January* 28.

We regret to learn that Mr. Howard, Director of Public Instruction, has received a severe injury from a fall from his horse at a place called Corcolee, a short distance from Poona. We are, however, glad to hear that he is now doing well and that he returned to Poona by train yesterday.—*Herald, Jan.* 27.

BENGAL.

Captain E. K. O. Gilbert, at present Brigade-major at Dinapore, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at the Presidency, in place of Captain J. Hudson now Officiating, who is appointed Assistant Adjutant General at Lahore.—*Englishman, January* 20.

Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Voyle, Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency, in Fort William, has been appointed Director of the Artillery School of instruction at Meerut, in succession to Colonel C. Hogge, C. B., proceeding to Europe on sick leave. The abolition of the Artillery school was contemplated in the commencement of this year; but we are glad to find that it has, we hope permanently, escaped the blows of the financiers.—*Id.*

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has offered seats in his Council to Mr. A. T. T. Peterson the barrister, Mr. Maitland the President of the Landholders' Association, Mr. Moran, head of the well known firm of Indigo brokers, and Mr. Bullen. We commend the list to the consideration of the public.—*Hurkaru, January* 20.

MADRAS.

We regret to observe it stated, that an officer of H. M.'s 42nd Highlanders has been placed under arrest on a charge of delalcation.—*Times, January* 24.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Bays are ordered to be held in readiness to march from this, and are to be divided between Cawnpore and Benares, according to the accommodation that can be afforded at each station.

The 107th remain at Lucknow.

The 27th (Inniskillings) received orders from Head-Quarters to halt here until further orders. A telegram was, however, received on Monday, directing the Regiment to proceed to Gonda, and it will march about Friday—sooner if carriage can be procured.

Orders for the immediate return home of Her Majesty's 75th Foot have been received. The Regiment, which is now garrisoning Fort William, will embark immediately after the 6th Royals, now ready to start, have left in the *Champion of the Seas*.—*Oude Gazette, Jan.* 22.

English Press.

HOW AMERICA HAS ACTED.

(*From the City Article of the Times, Jan.* 3.)

The mercantile letters from New York to-day are very strong in their anticipations of peace. In fact, the majority of the people are described as having turned completely round in four-and-twenty hours, every man being apparently eager to "congratulate his neighbour on the "immense relief" occasioned by the general assumption that there will be no war. These sudden caprices have always been peculiar to the nation although to strangers they would appear incredible. The most important item in the present communications consists in a statement that at the meeting of the Banks, on the 19th of December, to discuss the question of a suspension of specie payments, a telegram from Washington was produced, in which, to the hands that an answer had been given by Mr. Seward, in reply to a direct question, that Messrs. Mason and Slidell would be delivered up, if demanded. With regard to shipments of gold, it appears that a larger amount would have been already sent but for the high rates of insurance. A remarkable point is, that the subsidence of the threats never to surrender the "rebels" was rapidly accelerated by the later news brought by the Jura of the active preparations of the English Government. At first there was still a universal endeavour on the part of the press to persuade the people that plenty of time would, doubtless, be allowed for "negotiation," and that it was not likely the demand would actually prove peremptory; and exactly to the extent that this impression was cultivated the indisposition to do justice appeared to be confirmed. The *New York Journal of Commerce* gravely assured its financial readers that the English demonstration had merely been got up by the Cabinet in order to influence "some important elections" that were just about to be decided, and the public were at the same time informed that all the leading British journals had admitted the legality of the seizure by Captain Wilkes, the solitary objection being that he had omitted to bring in the Trent as a prize port. War upon such a "quibble" was therefore pronounced impossible, and, although it might lead to diplomatic correspondence, "France or Russia, if it were referred to them, would dispose of it at once by recommending England to thank America for the forbearance Captain Wilkes had exercised."

AMERICAN REPUDIATION.

(*From the Times, January* 3.)

While war with the Federal States of America appeared more certainly unavoidable than it is thought at this moment, few things caused more indignation in this country than the threat of confiscating all English property in the States. It was not that any exceptional property in the States. It was not that any exceptional sympathy was felt for the persons who had been so credulous as to embark money in a country already tarnished by repudiation. Promises of high interest mean only, as we have been told by a high authority, bad security for the principal. People who lend money at even 60 per cent. generally come to grief, and they who lend their money at 7 per cent. hardly admit that they are running a certain chance of never getting it back. But this ready threat of wholesale robbery showed such a reckless want of principle in the Press and people on the other side of the Atlantic that it excited a general feeling of disgust even among those who are not so unfortunate as to be holders of American securities. That English money should be lost in the general wreck of financial ruin in America is one thing, but that it should be wilfully and exceptionally seized is altogether a different suggestion. This would be an outrage which England could not retaliate. We could not punish repudiation by repudiation. We must pay our debts for our own credit's sake, whatever the Americans may do; and we believe that, if we were going to war to-morrow with any country in the Old or New world the very last thing to be suggested by any respectable journalist or public speaker would be the possibility of confiscating the English investments made by our enemies. During our Russian war no one on either side dreamt of asking the nationality of any public creditor; and if the forms of business sometimes required the intervention of a neutral name, it was a mere form. America, on the other hand, has, through her Press, which has an almost diplomatic importance where the multitude is sovereign, always made this threat upon the occurrence of the slightest difficulty. In 1839 Mr. Seward, the present Foreign Minister, found such an apprehension in the way of his business, and in a letter, which we insert elsewhere, he laboured to convince our mercantile classes that no person in America ever dreamt that their Government could be guilty of so gross a violation of faith as to confiscate in time of war money invested in American securities in time of peace."

It is not an inopportune moment to remind this American statesman of his own declarations. Some of the papers which have the largest circulation, and which by the character of their intelligence, are evidently in communication with members of the Government, are daily reiterating that the first act of hostility in case of war will not be against a public enemy, but against private creditors. These threats are brought forward by the American papers only as a reason why they should be permitted to inflict insults upon our flag, and to deter us from demanding reparation for them. "We could," says the *New York Herald*, "in a single day strike a terrible blow at the financial power of England, in the confiscation of the nine hundred millions of bonds, stocks, and property of all kinds held in this country by British subjects." Again, the same popular organ says,—"England cannot go to war with us, for six hundred millions worth of American stock is owned by British subjects, which, in the event of hostilities, would be confiscated, and we now call upon the companies not to take it off their hands upon any terms. Let its forfeiture be held over England as a weapon in terrorem." Perhaps, it is not of much practical advantage to contrast the assurances of American statesmen by which our countrymen were lured into these investments with the threats of wholesale robbery by which their confidence is repaid. Perhaps, it is of little effect to recall to the minds of those who have stepped upon this quicksand the glowing pictures of safety and stability by which the prime economists of Democracy tempted them to the venture. America has been in all modern times a great grave of English fortunes. Legitimate trade has been generally advantageous to both Continents; speculations and investments have, for the most part, been disastrous. What millions of English gold have been sunk in the regions of the South,—what mountains of English savings have been swallowed up in the rotten adventures and repudiated loans of the North! These are losses which we have endured with more or less equanimity; but, although Sydney Smith insisted upon casting the whole onus upon the American people, and bade them elect their churchwardens and levy their rate of infamy among themselves, we have always been prone, to take their view of the matter, and to hold only each company and each State responsible for their individual defalcations. The threat now put forward is, however, an act of dishonesty of a Federal character. We are not very much surprised to find a nation which proposes to hang privateer prisoners as pirates, and which professed anxiety to protect all private property from war risks, boasting that "within six months we could place such a swarm of swift steam privateers on the ocean as would render English commerce unsafe from Nova Scotia to Australia;" but we confess that we are surprised to see even the Americans ostentatiously declaring to the world upon what slender contingencies of peace or war the property of foreigners invested in America hangs. The privateering matter shows only how principle in that country is made to bend to momentary advantages; the Confiscation proposition shows how far common honesty can be lost sight of in moments of anger.

We are writing in hope that the war-cloud has now blown over, and that the telegram forwarded by Mr. Seward to the New York Bankers has been verified by the release of the prisoners. At this moment the question of peace or war rests, not upon menaces from Washington or foolish letters and speeches from England, but upon a fact. Captain Wilkes has had his fact, and we must have ours. He has taken these men from our protection, and they must be returned to our protection. Every waggish joke, such as that the Trent shall go back and be recaptured —every truculent threat, such as that America will rob her English creditors if England does not submit to be insulted,—is now beside the question. The only reason for mentioning them is lest their authors should be unfortunately induced to put some faith in them. What we think of arbitration in such a case as this the Americans may gather from the proceedings yesterday at a public meeting in Mr. Bright's own borough of Birmingham, where the friends of arbitration were beaten at their own meeting by an overwhelming majority. We wish we could show them in an equally public manner what the holders of American securities think. That they hope for peace, even as the Birmingham men hope for peace, and as we all hope for peace, is emphatically true; but no one of them would put his American securities, whether valuable or worthless, in balance against his feelings as an Englishman, nor would desire peace any otherwise than as far as it is consistent with the honor of his country. Let us speak frankly, for it is by frankness that we shall avoid war. If the two peoples understand each other, there will be no war. The only question is shall we fight, or shall we not have these prisoners? If, unfortunately, the Americans should be deluded by their own Press, or by the few noisy talkers on this side, into a belief that England will be satisfied with what is less than just, or will be intimidated by fear of robbery or violence from insisting upon the restoration of these prisoners, then the present soft words and pacific assurances mean nothing. In such a case America will sink once more into a fools' paradise, and be awakened to a sad reality.

STREET BALLADS.—We believe that we are safe in stating that some at least of the authors still sing their own productions; for we have not only the words of numbers up and publishers to this effect, but have ourselves noticed a certain sensitiveness among the brotherhood, which we are at a loss to account for except upon this hypothesis. Nor do we rest on our own observation only. A friend of ours, an equal enthusiast with ourselves, and at the same time more practical, never would complete a purchase until he had heard the whole ballad sung at least once through. He maintained that the flavour was much improved for ever after if this rule had been rigorously adhered to at the time of puchase. One Saturday afternoon, as he was walking near the Old Kent-road, the familiar sounds caught his ear; he followed, and was soon close to a ballad-singer, a middle-aged, middle-sized, slightly dilapidated person, with no great strength about him but his voice. Our friend pulled up, and walked slowly along on the pavement by the side of the singer, who was just beginning his stave again. He sang two stanzas with his eyes on the new comer, and then offered him the sheet; but our friend shook his head. After one more stanza, the offer was repeated, and again declined. "Presently," our friend said, "presently." The man upon this continued singing, keeping his eye, however, restlessly on his apparently unwelcome companion, and after selling one or two sheets and coming to the third stanza, again he stopped short. He looked again full at our friend, and then, seeing no sign of his moving on, dashed his old hat more firmly on his head with one hand, clutched his bundle of ballads with the other, and rushed into the nearest public house, exclaiming, "There be ten more verses; but they be so 'nation cutting, I can't sing 'em!"—*National Review.*

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	Do.	Do.	16
	No. 2	Blue	20
	Do.	Do.	16
	No. 3	Yello	26
	Do.	Do.	22
	No. 4	Green	12
	Do.	Do.	17
	Medoc	Red	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
	Do.	Do.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 doz. Pts.	38
	Do.	Do.	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Do.	Do.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 doz. Pts.	38
	Do.	Do.	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Do.	Do.	32
	Braunberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Herkheimer		32
Port	Black Seal	Pts.	28
	Do.	Do.	14
	Red Seal	Pts.	22
	Do.	Do.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	Do.	30
	Pale	Brown	28
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			22
		(Yellow)	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			20
Rum, Old	Jamaica		20
	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	Do.	Pts.	21
Curacoa	White	Bottles	42
	Do.	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
	Do.	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
	Do.	Pts.	15

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PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

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	Amontillado	Qts.	32
	Pale	Qts.	26 to 28
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	Golden	Qts.	24 to 26
PORT—			
	1st quality	Qts.	28
	Do.	Pts.	15
	2nd quality	Qts.	24
	Do.	Pts.	13
CHAMPAGNE—			
	1st quality	Qts.	40
	Do.	Pts.	20
	2nd quality	Qts.	36
	Do.	Pts.	19
HOCK—			
	Sparkling	Qts.	40
	Do.	Pts.	20
MOSELLE—			
	Sparkling	Qts.	40
	Do.	Pts.	20
CLARET—			
	Margaux	Qts.	32
	Leoville	Qts.	26
	La Rose	Qts.	24
	Medoc	Qts.	18
	Do.	Pts.	12
BRANDY			
	1st quality. Pale	Qts.	28 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's		Qts.	20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's		Qts.	21
WHISKEY, Scotch)		Qts.	24
BEER—			
	English bottled	Qts.	6-8
	English do.	Pts.	4-4
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Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
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Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
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Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
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Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, ,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,, ,, 21
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Port	Black	,, ...	...	28
Do. Pints		,, ...	...	15
Claret	No. 1 Red	,, ...	...	35
Do.	No. 2 Yellow	,, ...	...	30
Do.	No. 3 Blue	... ...	...	20
Champagne, 1st quality		... ...	...	42
Do. Pints	,,	... ...	per 2 Dozen	42
Do. 2nd quality		... ...	...	36
Moselle, still	... ...	... ...	...	30
Do. Sparkling	... ...	... ...	...	40
Hock Sparkling	... ...	... ...	...	40
Rosmish	... ...	... ...	...	20
Brandy, pale. 1st quality		... ...	...	36
Do. Do. 2nd quality		... ...	...	30
Gin, Old Tom	... ...	... ...	...	18
Geneva,	... 2nd quality	... ...	...	15 Flasks 23
Curacoa,	1st quality	... ...	...	42
Noyau,	1st quality	... ...	...	45
Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality		... ...	...	50
Cherry Brandy, 1st quality		... ...	...	36
Do. Pints, 1st quality		... ...	...	18

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Manifold Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings
Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced Rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de soï Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de soï Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dressing Gowns.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crêpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in Silk, Grenadine, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zante Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanciennes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Wreaths, Coronets, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valencennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacé and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rich Black Glacé Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crêpe, steel and Jet.
Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. *to* 7 P. M. *Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.*

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, Merchandize; and the undersigned beg to direct attention to